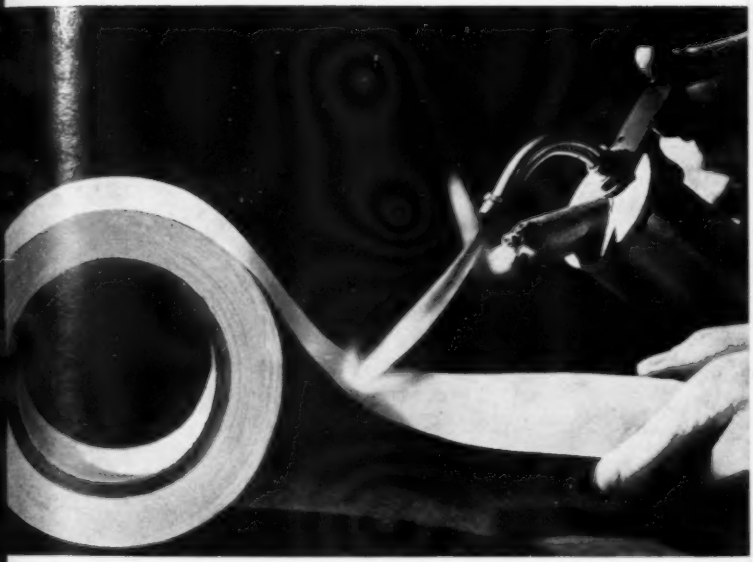
ASBESTOS



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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
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BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
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"NEOPHITE" ASBESTOS

An Export-Import firm wrote us recently that they had offers of "neophite" asbestos from South Africa—could we tell them what type of asbestos was meant as they could find it in none of the textbooks.

Our search, extending from Cirkel's "Chrysotile Asbestos" to more recent publications had the same result. We found:

Antophyllite (generally written anthophyllite)
Amphibole which includes tremolite, actinolite, mountain leather and crocidolite (or blue)
Chrysotile (the type most used commercially)
Pierolite (soapstone or talc) which are forms of serpentine
Hornblende
Steatite

but nothing remotely resembling, in sound or spelling, the word "neophite."

The dictionary meaning of a similar word, "neophyte" is "a beginner" or "newly planted", which still left us very much in the dark.

Then one of our correspondents, in the Asbestos Industry, upon whom we depend as a reliable source of technical information, suggested that a somewhat similar word "nephrite" (jade) was, according to Dana's Text Book of Mineralogy, "a fine grained tremolite or actinolite."

This seems to be the closest to the answer; it was reflected to our inquirer who believes he had a lead in the suggestion. He promised to tell us whether this guess is correct, after he has had time to communicate with his agent.

Little problems of this sort are always coming to us; they make our work interesting and varied.

"RELEASE IMMEDIATELY"

One of the Editor's pet peeves is the absence of date on news releases. "Release Immediately" or "Release upon Receipt" appear on 90% of the news releases received.

It is bad enough in cases where the date is of no particular importance except to place with us the date it is

iss ed, making a permanent record, but not long ago the *nth* degree was reached when a release, (sent us by special de ery) referred to the "annual meeting held yesterday". As e could not figure just when the release had been writte we judged it safer to write the firm and ask them the exa t date of the meeting. This took our time, stationery and pos ge; it likewise involved the same expenditures on the pa of the firm concerned.

Why cannot all releases be dated? Is there any good rea n for not dating them?

Perhaps our negative reaction to undated news releas s stems from our first business experience. In entering bus ess school and signing the entrance application, we wer instructed by the head of the school to *always date business papers.* And we have carefully adhered to that prac ice thru the years.

We would really like to know whether there are good reasons for omitting the date. If it can be proved that the absence of date on releases is a benefit, or that dated releases are a menace, to the "releaser" or the publisher, we shall endeavor to struggle along without them, but it would help us (editors) a lot if *all* releases, like other business communications, bore a date.

GADGET FOUND

Readers will recall our inquiry on page 3 of March 1949 "ASBESTOS" for some sort of washer or cap which can be used to prevent screw heads pulling thru insulation.

G. A. MacArthur Co., 2387 Hampden Avenue, St. Paul 4, Minn., write us that they make such a washer, which they use on their own work and also sell to others.

These washers come 84 to a pound and are priced at $1.24 per lb., in 100# lots.

Write Mr. Win Brown of the MacArthur Co. for further details and sample washer, if interested.

• • • —

Quite often when a man thinks his mind is getting broader, it is only his conscience stretching—*Jack Seaman.*

ASBESTOS ROOF SHINGLES

Stepchild of the Industry

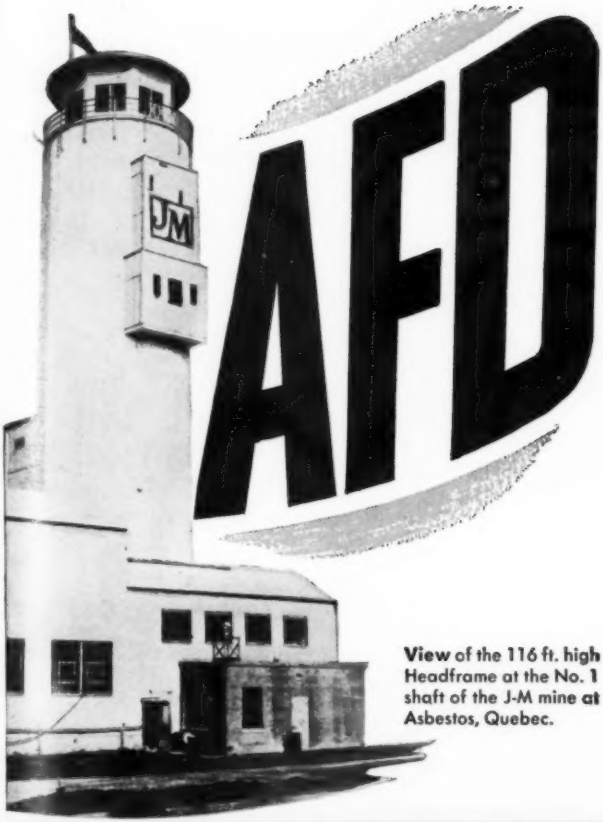
By George Ritter. Asbestos-Cement Associates, Inc.

Before the introduction, in the early thirties, of asbestos-cement siding in its present form, manufacturers depended solely on the production and marketing of roof shingles, corrugated and flat sheathing, and specialties. Because of patent restrictions, the manufacture of asbestos-cement products was confined to a small group of manufacturers. With the expiration of the Hatschek patents in 1927, other manufacturers became interested in this line and coincidentally at a time when the revolutionary product, asbestos-cement siding, had its introduction to the market.

This new product had immediate acceptance by the consuming public, and much concentrated effort was put into its production, with the consequent result that it became a profitable item of manufacture. The greatest demand for this product began with the second world war and has since continued.

Naturally, this concentration of effort on a single product resulted in improved methods of manufacture and short cuts which had the effect of controlling manufacturing costs to a point where it was more profitable to market this product to the exclusion, in many cases, of roof shingles, and other products. This, of course, was the line of least resistance and most of these neglected older line products became low or non-profit items. In the light of continuing demand and a fair return from the manufacture of siding shingles, little or no progress has been made in improving methods or reducing costs on the older line; this is particularly true of roof shingles.

Within recent months the siding picture has changed. Here we are, a great industry depending largely on a single product for existence—forest and other products again competing for business—customers getting more quality-conscious and more "choosey"—demanding more diversification. What is the industry doing to take up the



View of the 116 ft. high Headframe at the No. 1 shaft of the J-M mine at Asbestos, Quebec.

ASBESTOS FIBRE DIVISION
Canadian Johns-Manville Limited
814 Sun Life Bldg. (Telephone: Marquette2421) Montreal, P. Q., Canada

slack, as siding business resumes a normal rate?

The question that now resolves itself and which must be uppermost in the mind of the average manufacturer of asbestos-cement products is: What can be done to diversify our line of products on a profitable basis and how can we improve our quality?

The answer is not simple; but the problem can be solved.

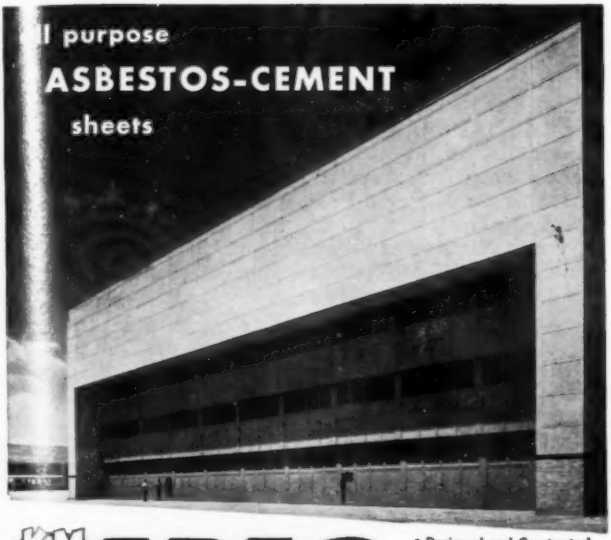
Let us take a concrete example and discuss roof shingles, which now is the "economically sick" member of the family. How can asbestos-cement roof shingles be brought into line as a profitable item of manufacture? The answer to this problem solves the matter of diversification as well as profit. No manufacturer, in his proper senses, is willing to market a low or non-profit item into which category roof shingles have fallen. Increasing the price is not the answer. Obviously, then, we must look to better methods of production and reduction of manufacturing costs.

Roof shingles must be of high quality. The methods used for producing satisfactory siding shingles cannot be used for roof shingles, since in the manufacture of roof shingles, it is essential to use high pressure stacking methods in order to obtain the density necessary to keep water absorption within proper limits and to provide adequate strength for roofing purposes. Methods now in use are very laborious with consequent high manufacturing costs. The job of reducing costs therefore, should be analyzed from every angle including raw material, manufacturing equipment and labor.

It has been found that good production line methods coupled with adequate equipment and judicious selection and use of raw material will produce the desired results and pay dividends in the form of reduced manufacturing costs. In most cases, the capital investment for necessary equipment is returned in twelve to eighteen months.

In order to obtain these objectives, consideration for cost saving equipment and methods must be given to every step in the manufacturing operations from raw materials to shipping the finished product. Here are some instances:

Great savings in labor and substantial discounts in prices of raw material are possible in a plant where an ade-



K&M "Century" APAC

• Designed and Constructed by Austin Company

The front of this huge aircraft assembly plant shows you another example of Apac's adaptability as an exterior sheathing. Durable, weather-and-fire resistant, K&M "Century" Apac can be put to almost unlimited uses.

In addition to "Century" Apac, K&M manufactures a complete line of Asbestos and Magnesia Insulations, Asbestos Textiles, Asbestos Paper, Packings, Sprayed "Limpet" Asbestos, Asbestos Cement Pipe, Corrugated Sheets, Roofing and Siding Shingles.

Nature made Asbestos . . .

Keasbey & Mattison has made it serve mankind since 1873

K&M best in asbestos ®

KEASBEY & MATTISON
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quate storage system is installed for certain raw materials such as cement and other dry ingredients. Such a system should include storage bins, mechanical unloading and dispensing equipment and automatic scales for proportioning batches of these materials. In addition to the monetary savings gained here, quality control is helped because the guesswork has been taken out of the proportioning of raw material batches.

Asbestos fibre properly evaluated and used, is an effective means of helping cost control. Asbestos is an item that represents a very substantial part of the manufacturing cost of any asbestos-cement product. Special attention therefore, should be given to economic utilization and preparation and blending of fibre.

Antiquated and power-consuming methods of mixing and handling of stock should be eliminated in favor of modern procedures. Not only are these old fashioned methods of batching uneconomical from a power standpoint, but they also cause a great variation in quality in the critical stage of forming the sheet. The rule should be: small and frequent batches with a minimum amount of stock in the chest or agitator. In this way, cement will not become over-hydrated before being incorporated into the wet sheet. This procedure will result in a more uniform and stronger product and will also help the operation of the wet machine, as cement that is over-hydrated will gel and cause slowing up of stock.

Wet machines should be maintained so that they are always at peak performance. Clean, spare cylinder molds should always be available to instantly replace any that have become dirty or clogged. Thoro weekly inspection, cleaning and repair or replacement of worn out parts are essential to good operation. Operators should be selected for their skill in handling this equipment as it is the heart of the manufacturing process. Particular thought should be given to mantaining those parts that, if when worn, will decrease felt life. Costs of felts is a major item of expense and any effort that will tend to increase the useful life and productive capacity of the felt will pay dividends in lower product cost.

The next operation, that of converting the rough wet

Carey
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Since 1873 Carey has been manufacturing products of which asbestos is an integral part.

And Carey research is constantly working to make those products work better and to develop new products which will utilize the outstanding qualities of asbestos.

THE Carey LINE INCLUDES

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THE PHILIP CAREY MANUFACTURING CO.
Cincinnati 15, Ohio

In Canada: **The Philip Carey Co., Ltd., 1557 MacKay Street, Montreal 1, P. Q.**

sheet into finished shingles, in most plants is the bottleneck of production and labor requirements are more excessive in this phase of the operation than in any other part of the process. It is possible, by establishing good production line methods with adequate handling equipment, to smooth out this operation to a point where a major portion of the labor may be eliminated and much production recovered, that now finds its way to waste and rejected finished products. The solution of this problem requires a well considered expenditure of capital for equipment which will yield a full return in a very short time.

And now, the all-important subject of waste. Every plant is faced with the problem of waste control, which may mean the difference between profit and loss. The asbestos-cement industry is fortunate in that practically all its waste and manufacturing rejects, if not excessive, may be reprocessed and used in the formulation.

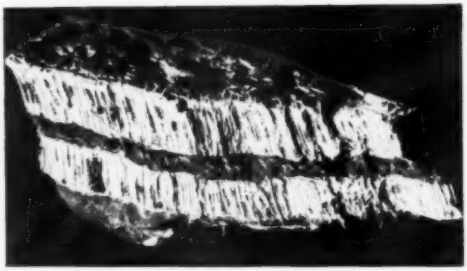
In the manufacturing process, waste begins with the handling and usage of raw materials. Waste at this point can be controlled by good handling and storage methods and by constant attention to the economies involved in the formulation of the product. Since raw materials represent roughly 40% of the cost of the product, it may be readily seen that this is fertile ground for economy measures.

Weight control of the final product begins here too; the habitual production of overweight products can prove disastrous. Waste in the wet process begins at the point where the wet sheet is taken off the wet machine, the sheet at this point being severed into blanks suitable for the shingles being made. The waste resulting from this operation, being still in plastic form, is easily recovered by processing it in a suitable digester and reintroducing it into the wet machine system before the cement in the mixture has had an opportunity to set. Shingle blanks at this point should be no larger than necessary to furnish a proper margin for the dry trimming operation. Excessively oversized blanks will result in excessive dry trimming waste, which is more difficult and costly to process and recover.

All waste resulting from the dry trimming operation, broken shingles, and final inspection may be recovered by means of suitable grinders and classifiers, the recovered

Vermont To You!

ASBESTOS



From America's Largest Asbestos Mines

VERMONT ASBESTOS MINES

Division of

The RUBEROID Co.

Hyde Park, Vt. Mines at Eden and Lowell

Sales Offices: 500 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y.

product being used in the formula in the direct proportion to the waste made and should be kept under 15%.

Finally, a word about quality. Paraphrasing one of our largest manufacturers, "we never heard of an asbestos-cement shingle that wore out". However, the industry has the duty and responsibility to the consuming public to keep the quality of its products at acceptable standards. Asbestos-cement products during the past two decades have received wide acceptance. Continued consumer acceptance is the reward to management and operating personnel for maintaining high standards of quality.

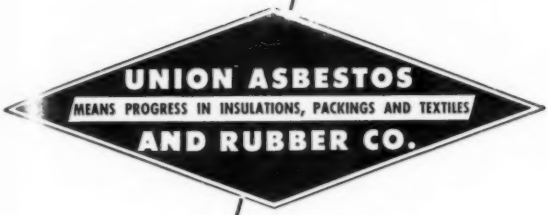
A. S. T. M. COMMITTEE C-17 APPROVES FIRST GROUP OF TENTATIVES

Committee C-17 on Asbestos-Cement Products, at its meeting during the American Society for Testing Materials Committee Week, approved for letter ballot the first group of tentatives prepared by this new committee in the Society.

Four specifications were presented covering asbestos-cement roofing and siding shingles, siding clapboards, and flat and corrugated sheets. These specifications include complete test method procedures. The next development will be the completion of a specification covering asbestos-cement pressure pipe. This is now being circulated to the Subcommittee on Methods of Tests for letter ballot of that portion pertaining to test procedures.

— . . .

The 1949 edition of the Uniform Building Code, a book of 304 pages, indexed, is now available for distribution. Accompanying the parent document will be the Uniform Building Code Short Form and the Dwelling House Construction pamphlet. Price of the 1949 Edition, Uniform Building Code, is $3.25 per single copy, paper bound, with discount if purchased in quantities. The short form is $1.50 per copy; Dwelling House Construction Pamphlet 75c. Contact the Uniform Building Code, 124 W. 4th St., Los Angeles, 13, Calif., if interested.



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ASBESTOS PRODUCTION

IX. Finland

The eight countries so far covered by this "Asbestos Production" Series — Canada, Rhodesia, South Africa, United States, Russia, Italy, Australia and Cyprus—are the principal producers of asbestos, the ones the world relies on to supply it needs. There are, however, a few other countries which produce fairly large quantities, mostly for their own consumption, and these we shall review briefly in this and one or two other articles to be published in later issues.

With the exception of the tabulation of yearly production figures, Finland was fairly well covered in our recent article (see July 1948 issue) concerning Finska Mineral Aktiebolaget, the principal, if not the only Asbestos Producer and Manufacturer in Finland at present.

The principal asbestos deposit in Finland is situated at Paakkila. This was known as far back as in the 17th century, the asbestos being used by the local inhabitants for building purposes wherever fireproof material was required. Indeed it is said that primitive man used the asbestos from this mine for stove bricks and ground it for use in the making of earthen vessels.

The first attempt at establishing an asbestos industry in Finland was made by the Danish firm of Smidth & Co., who built a factory for this purpose at Paakkila. But because of transport difficulties, which made the cost of production very high, the factory was compelled to close down within a few years.

In 1917 the firm of Suomen Mineraali O.Y., Helsingfors, acquired a majority of the shares in the Suomen Asbesti O. Y. (the Finnish Asbestos Co., Ltd.) This must have been what is now known as Finska Mineral Aktiebolaget, which was founded in 1917 and commenced work in the asbestos mine in 1918, exporting the crude rock to Germany. After the war (World War I) a small plant for grinding the asbestos was erected at the mine and later was enlarged. In 1924 the firm established an asbestos and rubber factory at Helsingfors, which

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27 Front St., East

makes asbestos millboard, asbestos-cement slates and machine packings.

A new factory was erected in 1929 for kieselguhr insulation materials and magnesia insulation.

The company at present produces on an average of 6,000 tons a year. Following is the tabulation of production from 1919 to 1945 inclusive; the figures for 1946, 1947 and 1948 are not as yet available.

	Tons (2000 lbs.)		Tons (2000 lbs.)
1919	36	1933	1,477
1920	277	1934	1,912
1921	826	1935	1,920
1922	865	1936	4,368
1923	1,484	1937	3,670
1924	....	1938	7,079
1925	1,485	1939	6,856
1926	1,845	1940	5,883
1927	1,431	1941	4,235
1928	1,611	1942	5,158
1929	1,723	1943	8,230
1930	1,309	1944	8,524
1931	640	1945	4,626
1932	833		

BUILDING

The volume of contracts awarded for building and heavy engineering works in February in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains continued lower than last year despite a marked improvement over January's record, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Projects classified as publicly owned figured heavily in the awards of the first two months of this year. In fact 39c out of every dollar for which contract commitments were reported in January and February 1949 were for publicly owned projects, and covered 31% of all nonresidential work, 16% of residential work and 86% of heavy engineering awards. Government work rose to 44% of the total of all awards in February.

Investment commitments for building projects and engineering construction in February in the area east of the Rockies totaled $568,467,000. This total represented an increase of 18% over January, but a drop of 17% from February 1948, and brought the cumulative total for the first two months of this year to $1,051,451,000, or 19% less than for the corresponding period of last year.

PHILLIPS ASBESTOS MINES

Producers of

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and

Fiberized Asbestos

The World's Finest Fibre

DRAWER 71 **GLOBE, ARIZONA**

Mines and Mills in Gila Co., Arizona

OVER-SIZE PIPE OFFSETS INSULATION VALUE

Release by the M. I. M. A.

Regardless of the thickness of insulation used, a surprisingly large loss of steam superheat may occur if the diameter of the steam line is too large for the desired steam flow conditions.

Such a case occurred recently in a plant where an outdoor line, six inches in diameter and 925 feet long, with an ambient air temperature of 80° F., was used to transmit superheated steam at 250 psi and 600° F. The line was insulated with 2-5/16 inch thick 85% Magnesia pipe insulation. However, the steam temperature at the end of the line was only 450° F.

An analysis indicated that the steam velocity in the line was only a little over 1,300 feet per minute, whereas it should have been between 6,000 and 10,000 feet per minute. The result was that, due to the relatively large size of the pipe and the relatively low steam velocity, there was a large drop in superheat. The investigation showed also that simply increasing the amount of insulation would have no appreciable effect on the extent of superheat loss. The recommendation was that it would be cheaper and more satisfactory to replace the six inch line with a 1-½ or 2 inch pipe, insulated with 3 inch thick 85% Magnesia.

Literature on correct procedure for piping system design, recommended pipe sizes, steam velocities, flow conditions, etc., may be obtained from valve and piping manufacturers and fabricators. The information is also available in the various engineering handbooks. Literature on recommended thicknesses of insulation can be obtained from the Magnesia Insulation Manufacturers Association, 1317 F. Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C.

. . . —

The 52nd Annual Meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials will be held June 27 to July 1 inclusive, at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City.

ASBESTOS-CEMENT ASSOCIATES
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DRYCOR FELT COMPANY

STAFFORDVILLE, CONN., U. S. A.

A LIFE SAVED BY AN ASBESTOS BLANKET

During March asbestos blankets captured a lot of publicity because one saved the life of a truck driver when his truckload of highly inflammable isobutane gasoline caught fire in a road accident.

The accompanying photograph was Life's "Picture of the Week" in its March 28th issue, and was featured by many newspapers, among which was the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin".

The story runs like this: On March 13th, William Cox of Fresno, Calif., driving a truck (a two tank trailer affair

Photo by Wide World

HAIR FELT

FOR

Low Temperature Insulation

Newark Hair Felt Co.

1000 Maple Avenue

Lansdale, Penna.

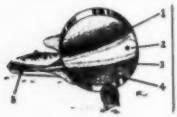
filled with the gasoline) tried to pass a car on a California Highway near Martinez. But another car was coming toward him and in an endeavor to avoid a collision, Cox sent his truck off the Highway, shearing off a telephone pole and overturning the trailer which contained 3000 gallons of the gas.

In the crash he was pinned by the ankle to the cab and then the gasoline caught fire. While rescuers worked to get him free, firemen summoned from nearby towns, covered Cox with an asbestos blanket and played a stream of water on it. Only the dampened asbestos blanket was between him and certain death from the roaring flames.

The rescue was finally effected, the cab being pulled to safety away from the flames. While Cox was in a serious condition, having been almost roasted alive, he is recovering.

SPONGE PAD FOR PRESSING MACHINES

A new type of pad for pressing machines in laundries and dry cleaning plants is announced by the Quality Products Company.



The sketch shows its composition; No. 1 being Nylon flannel, napped both sides; No. 2 Foam rubber; No. 3 heavy duty glass wool insulation; No. 4, Woven asbestos.

These are stitched together all around. The company claims this new pad will give better pressing, eliminate broken buttons and zippers, prevent shine and last longer.

. . . —

National Packaging Week is set for May 9th to 13th. During that week the 18th National Packaging Exposition and the Conference on Packaging, Packing and Shipping will he held in the Municipal Auditorium. Atlantic City, N. J.

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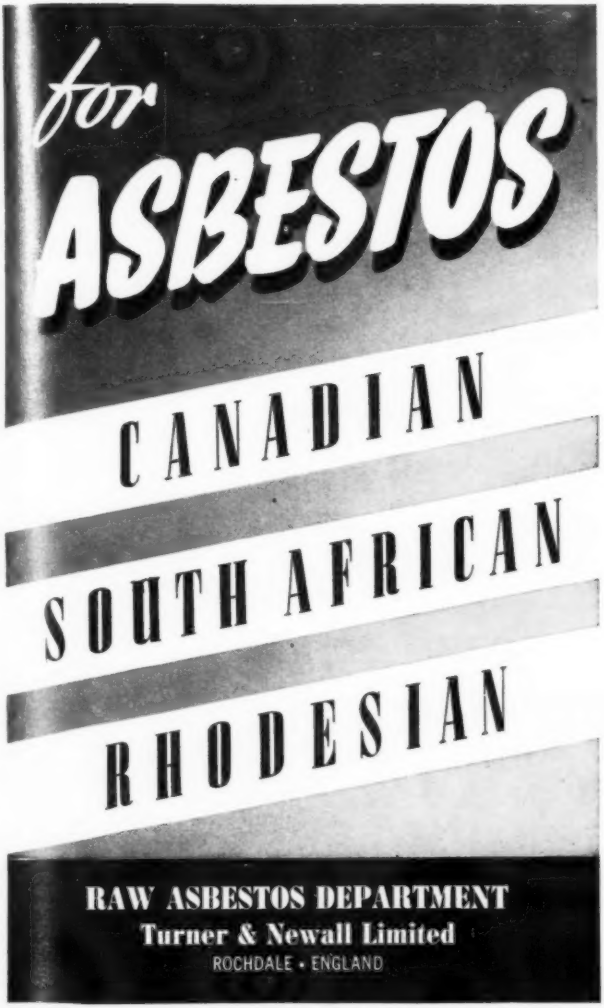
in Germany (U. S. Zone) Part or total interests available at exceptionally favorable conditions. Extensive production facilities, low production costs. Well established domestic and export business in finished and semi-finished asbestos and allied products. For information wire or airmail Mr. M. L. Cahn, attorney-at-law, 18-20 Friedrich Ebertstrasse Frankfurt/M, Germany, U. S. Zone (Representative in U. S. A.)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AN ASBESTOS PAPER PRODUCT FOR ELECTRICAL USE

There has recently come to our attention an asbestos paper product which has some interesting points, and while it has been on the market for over a year, perhaps some of our readers will also learn of it for the first time.

The material is a silicone rubber coated asbestos paper, for use in the electrical field.

It is made by The Connecticut Hard Rubber Company, 407 East Street, New Haven, Conn., from a base of asbestos paper (with thread reinforcement) coated with silicone rubber.

The material has high heat resistance, withstanding temperatures in the range of 500°F. and cold resistance down to —70°F. It has a dielectric strength of 400 volts per mil which means that in the thickness of the present material of .024" there is a dielectric of some 9,600 volts.

The material is more resilient than untreated asbestos paper which makes it suitable as a gasketing or a washer where compression will aid in sealing or holding. It is also corona resistant, weather resistant, will not carbon track, and has high surface resistivity.

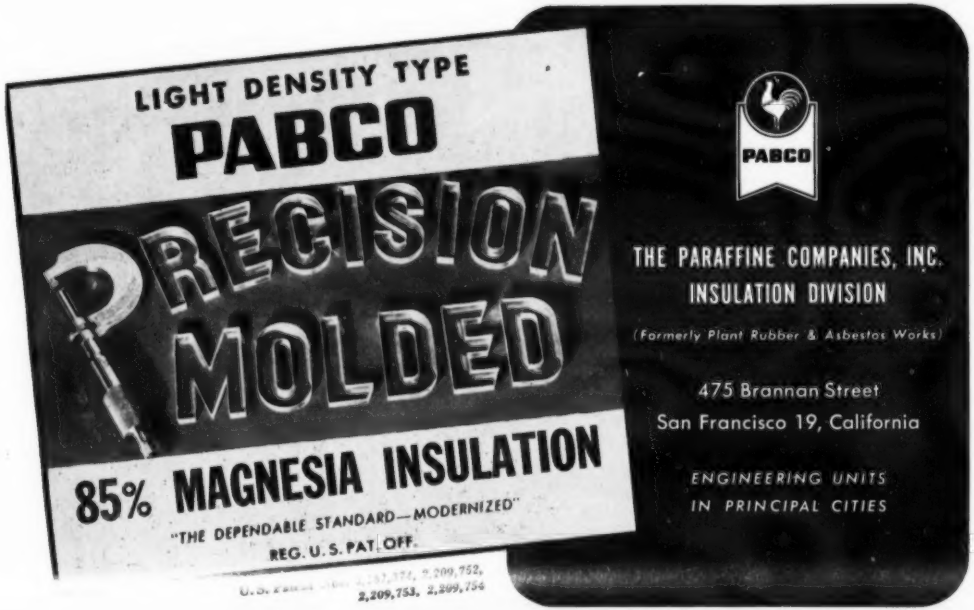
We feel sure the manufacturers will gladly send a sample to anyone interested, provided the request is written on a business letterhead, and "ASBESTOS" is mentioned as the source of information.

FOR SALE

3156' of 3½" x ½" woven, new, metallic asbestos unfinished brake lining. Witten Iron & Metal Co., Gastonia, N. C.

RUBBER CEMENT

For Asbestos Packings
RUBBER & ASBESTOS CORP.
25 CORNELISON AVENUE
JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.


LIGHT DENSITY TYPE
PABCO
PRECISION MOLDED
85% MAGNESIA INSULATION
"THE DEPENDABLE STANDARD—MODERNIZED"
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
2,209,753, 2,209,754
PABCO
THE PARAFFINE COMPANIES, INC.
INSULATION DIVISION
(Formerly Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works)
475 Brannan Street
San Francisco 19, California
ENGINEERING UNITS
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

THE SERPENTINE LINE IN THE TRANSVAAL

Contributed

Considerable interest has recently been shown in the exploration, and proving the existence of a definite line of serpentine intrusion linking the serpentine of the Motjana Valley with the economic asbestos bodies on the farm Diepgezet in the Transvaal and at the Havelock Mine in Swaziland.

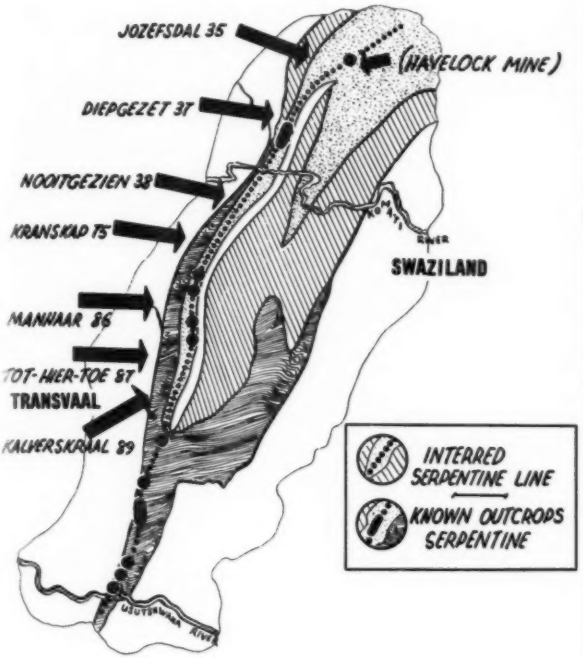
This line extends from the Usutshwana River in the south to about three miles northwest of the Havelock Mine in the north (see diagram on opposite page) a distance of about 31 miles of which 14 miles fall within the Transvaal, of which 8 miles are to the south of Komati River and 6 miles to the north in the Steynsdorp Valley.

In March 1948 a Mr. Beukes rediscovered, on the farm Kalverkraal 89, a body of serpentine which had been located in 1947. Attention was soon focused on the area and by May 1948 claims had been pegged on the farm Kalverkraal 89, Tot-Hier-Toe 87 and Manhaar 86, and prospecting operations were soon started on the first two farms.

The serpentine forms a good outcrop in the chests of the Fig Tree Series and schists of the Jamestown Complex and attains a width of about 100 to 150 feet.

On Tot-Hier-Toe 87 a body of serpentine forms a small low hill. Here the serpentine is light-colored and comparatively soft. In the last six months quite considerable development has taken place on this farm with encouraging results of economic importance and the Steynsdorp Asbestos (Pty) Ltd. is now about to install mining and milling machinery and go into production. The fibre exposed is of excellent quality and results from a crushing test undertaken at a neighboring mine show satisfactory payability and good quality of fibre. Percentage of spinable fibre was as high as 30%.

These discoveries lend definite proof to previous geological assumptions on the existence and locality of the Serpentine Line and it can safely be anticipated that the farm Tot-Hier-Toe 87 and the farm Diepgezet are linked by a line of serpentine intrusion.



THE SERPENTINE LINE

in the

Transvaal.

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

General sentiment is "cautious". There has been a noticeable lowering of prices in many lines; seasonal upswing in orders show up in many places. Lower prices may mean fewer demands for increased wages; therefore fewer strikes. Increases in unemployment compensation rolls, because of layoffs by various large industrial concerns, are noted. Does this add up to recession, deflation, depression, or whatever name you wish to call it? We believe a better term would be "adjustment".

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The strike in the asbestos mines in the Province of Quebec has reduced the production to approximately 10% of the total. The *duration* of the strike is uncertain at this time. The strike came, however, at a time when stocks of asbestos were at a high point thruout the United States and when business was at a reduced level.

Stocks of some industries are still in good shape, whereas in others they have been reduced to a few weeks or less.

A considerable backlog of orders is built up but in many cases there is no extreme urgency.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Asbestos Textiles. Cloth continues to hold its own, but tapes have fallen off a bit since last month. Rovings, yarns and laps have shown no recent increase, in fact one manufacturer reports a slackening, in both inquiries and orders, for yarn. But production of asbestos textiles being higher than order bookings, generally speaking, backlogs are being absorbed. Some firms anticipate a pick-up in business now that warmer weather is coming. Prices are fairly firm; labor and raw material costs are still high.

Brake Lining. General replacement business is slightly off; 1949 will probably keep well up to the 1948 volume if nothing untoward occurs to halt production.

Equipment business will continue to be better, pro-

ACE ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO.

Importers, Exporters, Processors of Asbestos Fibres of All Varieties

of

RAW ASBESTOS

for

Every Use

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CHRYSOTILE
AMOSITE
AMPHIBOLE FIBRES

originating in

U. S. A. (ARIZONA)
CANADA
RUSSIA
CHINA
INDIA
RHODESIA
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Large Capacity Fiberizing and Grading Plant

451 Communipaw Ave. **Jersey City, N. J.**

vided steel supplies are not too tight and strikes do not occur.

Asbestos Paper. This commodity appears to be available from manufacturers on call, so jobbers' stocks are low. Buyers expect a decline in prices and are purchasing only as needed, all of which adds up to the comment by one manufacturer that the asbestos paper market is slow. Demand, in fact, is considerably below that of 1948.

As to *Saturated Asbestos Paper* demand is reported as off, but with the outlook for 1949 good. Demand, altho slow, is about normal for the first quarter of the year because of weather conditions. Undoubtedly there will be increased requirements during the 2nd quarter altho they are not expected to exceed production. There is considerable government buying.

Asbestos Millboard. This market is spotty with volume declining, and not much evidence of resuming activity to a point comparable with that of a year or so ago. Business today is about equal to pre-war volume. Prices are firm regardless of slow demand; probably because of high costs of labor and raw materials.

Insulation. High Pressure. Some manufacturers report the backlog of orders has been considerably reduced; others that a heavy backlog still exists but not as much pressure for shipment as formerly because of general lack of industrial construction.

One firm tells us that Magnesia *pipe* insulation is in much heavier demand than Magnesia *blocks*, while on the other hand the High temperature *block* demand far exceeds that for High temperature *pipe* insulation.

Another report says that orders are coming in satisfactorily and about equal productive capacity, the backlog neither increasing nor decreasing. However, if present conditions continue, the industry should have enough volume to keep it busy for the balance of the year and probably can clean up the backlog also.

Insulation. Low Pressure. "Despite the cautious attitude of jobbers" says one of our correspondents, "the first quarter has shown a satisfactory volume of business in the Low Pressure Insulation line. Jobbers should start in-

reased buying during the second quarter and volume hould hold up to present level".

Asbestos-Cement Products. Building materials of all inds, including shingles, sidings and flat sheets, have felt ie effects of the general letdown in business during the ist couple of months. Corrugated Sheets alone are an exption to this situation and the demand for Corrugated r industrial buildings has continued at a very satisfactory te.

Undoubtedly there will be a seasonable upturn in business during the spring months but it is an open question as whether volume this year will equal the exceptional demand for these products which the industry has enjoyed uring the past couple of years.

High costs of raw materials and labor have thus far pparently prevented manufacturers from making any rice reductions to stimulate business.

We are told that the market in shingles, roofing and siding became stronger in March, with indications of strong demand for spring. Outlook for 1949—good. The market in asbestos-cement pipes is firm.

The above comments have been compiled from opinions received from executives in close contact with the various markets. Comments from all readers are welcome.

AUTOMOBILE SALES

	February 1949
Passenger Cars	324,547
Motor Trucks	101,700
Motor Coaches	418
	426,665

January 1949 sales totaled 431,276; while February 1948 sales were 383,002. These figures cover only cars made in the United States.

The above data is supplied by the Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit 2, Mich.

COMPLETE PLANTS
for making PRESSURE PIPES and CORRUGATED SHEETS
Plants designed, equipped and started. Short deliveries.
Our Engineers have had thirty years' experience in making Pipes and Asbestos-Cement sheets.
DURITE TECNICA - Via Cavana 24, TRIESTE, ITALY
Cable address: Durite - Trieste

Canada

(Department of Mines, Province of Quebec)

Production for January 1949 ..... 48,873 tons (2000 lbs)
Compared with January 1948 ..... 46,633 tons (2000 lbs)

Cyprus

(From W. Parry James, A. C. S. M. Inspector of Mines)

	4th Quarter 1948		
	October	November	December
Rock Mined (Short Tons)	114,541	46,549	(1)
Rock Treated (Short Tons)	47,766	24,677	(1)
Fibre Produced (Short Tons)	1,360.	864	104
Fibre Exported (Long Tons)	675	1,589	518

	Year 1948	Year 1947
Rock Mined (Short Tons)	753,713	696,254
Rock Treated (Short Tons)	291,236	253,406
Fibre Produced (Short Tons)	8,935	7,490
Fibre Exported (Long Tons)	8,920	7,021

[1]Seasonal suspension of operations.

United States

While production figures for 1948 have not been received by the U. S. Bureau of Mines from all producers, G. W. Josephson, Chief of the Nonmetal Economics Branch, estimates that the total production of asbestos in the United States during 1948, was approximately 34,000 short tons.

The total in 1947 was 25,139 short tons.

The actual figure for 1948 will be published at the earliest possible date.

Africa (S. Rhodesia)

(Published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

Production for December 1948 ..... 5,366.89 tons (2000 lbs.)
Valued at £213,462

Africa (Swaziland)

Production for January 1949 ..... 2,750 tons (2000 lbs.)

(Continued on page 34)

JOHNSON'S COMPANY LTD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q. Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

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141 West Jackson Boulevard

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117 Martense Street,
Brooklyn, 26, New York

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. ..... LIPPINCOTT CO., INC.
461 Market Street

Union of South Africa

(Quarterly Information Circular—Department of Mines, Pretoria)

Tons — 2000 lbs.

	January to September 1948				
	Production	Local Sales		Exports	
	Tons	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Amosite	22,684	768	£12,201	19,211	£486,33
Anthophyllite	13	13	65	.....	.....
Chrysotile	3,221	1,422	46,616	729	41,71
Cape Blue	5,653	339	4,211	5,430	202,12
Transvaal Blue	1,512	142	3,407	1,287	51,37
	33,083	2,684	£66,500	26,657	£781,54

• • • —

Men, like tacks, are useful if they have good heads and are pointed in the right direction.

STEEL MANDRELS

For Asbestos Cement Pipe Making Machines
Any Diameter — Quick Deliveries
"DURITE TECNICA" — TRIEST, Canava 24
Tel. address DURITE

ARIZONA ASBESTOS

Widely used for Chemical Manufacture

Also for filtration, electrical insulation, spinning, as mixture with other fibers, and other industrial purposes, etc.

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Buy direct from the mine.

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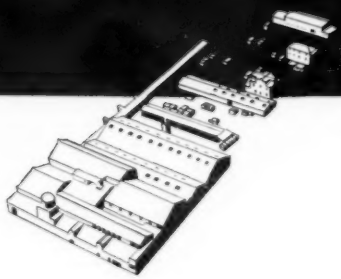
ARIZONA CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS COMPANY
BOX 328 GLOBE, ARIZONA

Eastern Office and Warehouse
204 - 21st Avenue, Paterson, New Jersey

ASBESTONE
CORPORATION

Manufacturers
Asbestos-Cement
Building Products



FACTORY AND SALES OFFICE
5372 TCHOUPITOULAS ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Countries	December 194[illegible] Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Canada	47,533
S. Rhodesia	827
Union of S. Africa	1,697
U. S. S. R.	499
Turkey	4
Italy	1
	50,561
Value	*$3,456,340*
By Grades:	
Crude No. 1 (Chrysotile)	
Canada	17
S. Rhodesia	90
Crude No. 2 (Chrysotile)	
Canada	30
S. Rhodesia	712
Crude—Other (Chrysotile)	
S. Rhodesia	25
Union of S. Africa	268
Crude—Blue—Union of S. Africa	44
Crude—Amosite—Union of S. Africa	1,385
Textile Fibres (Chrysotile)—Canada	1,658
Shingle Fibres (Chrysotile)	
Canada	6,590
U. S. S. R.	499
Italy	1
Paper Fibres—Chrysotile—Canada	6,088
Fibres—Short Grades—Chrysotile	
Canada	33,150
Turkey	4
	50,561

Manufactured Asbestos Goods	December 1948 Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos Yarn		
United Kingdom	14,146	$11,482
Asbestos Packing, Fabric		
United Kingdom	856	788

(Continued on Page 38)

ASBESTOS FIBRE SHINGLE GRADES

A NEW MODERN ASBESTOS PLANT WITH REVOLUTIONARY EQUIPMENT

Your inquiries are invited.

•

ASBESTOS FIBRES, INC.

Preparation Plant:

33 AVENUE P, NEWARK, N. J.

Main Office:

56 CRITTENDEN ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Imports Mfd. Asbestos Goods (Continued)

	December 1948 Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos Packing, Not Fabric		
United Kingdom	4,480	904
Asbestos Woven Fabrics, Other		
Canada	460	370
United Kingdom	2,277	1,107
Asbestos Brake Lining (Molded)		
Canada	7,356	5,481
Asbestos Cement Products—Not Impreg.		
Canada	444,721	35,761
Mexico	29,780	1,508
Asbestos Manufactures—Other		
Canada	....	275
United Kingdom	....	6,476
	504,076	$64,152

Exports from U. S. A.
(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos

	December 1948 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Venezuela	47	$20,000
France	44	17,000
Switzerland	6	2,290
United Kingdom	55	9,685
Portugal	179	25,000
Germany	29	2,247
Netherlands	27	3,993
Other Countries	59	2,281
	446	$82,496

	December 1948 Quantity	Value
Manufactured Asbestos Goods:		
Asbestos Paper, Mlbd., Rlbd. Lbs.	108,885	$ 16,025
Asbestos Pipe Covg. & Cement Lbs.	154,851	12,824
Asbestos Textiles and Yarn Lbs.	52,867	38,496
Asbestos Packing Lbs.	236,715	152,997
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Mld.&S.Mld) Lbs.	248,638	201,843
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Woven) L. Ft.	89,764	53,417
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Mld.&S.Mld) No.	63,559	30,500
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Woven) No.	43,890	23,289
Asbestos Brake Blocks (M.&S.Mld.) Lbs.	19,357	12,918
Asbestos Brake Blocks (Woven) Lbs.	2,095	2,219
Asbestos Sheets Lbs.	757,958	37,175
Asbestos Roofing Sqs.	42,543	149,108
Other Asbestos Manufactures	....	81,611
		$812,413

SOCIEDADE TECNICA DE HIDRÁULICA, SARL-"CIMIANTO"

Producer of Asbestos-Cement Goods

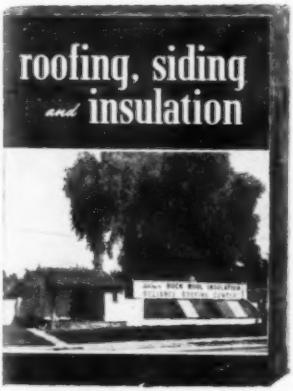
Address — R. Joaquim António de Aguiar, 41-1° Lisbon — Portugal

Cable Address — "CIMIANTO" — Lisbon

QUOTATIONS WANTED

Are interested in large quantities
American, Canadian, South African and others,
of various grades of Asbestos Fibre

Address Box 40-N, "ASBESTOS"
17th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Phila. 30, Pa.



45 W. 45th St.

....SURE WAY....
of selling the nation's roofing, siding and insulation contractors!

CANTOR PUBLISHING CO.
New York 19, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

Lorne Bain, President, Atlas Asbestos Company Ltd., Montreal, P. Q., Canada, April 19th.

Alvan D. Simpson, President, Asbestos Erectors, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J., April 19th.

George A. MacLellan, Managing Director, George MacLellan & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, April 19th.

Guy H. Montmartin, President, Alpine Mining Corporation, New York City, April 21st.

H. J. Dowd, Vice President, Smith Asbestos Products, Inc., Millington, N. J., April 22nd.

Howard C. Josephson, Howard Asbestos Co., Northfield, Vt., April 23rd.

J. Carroll Johnston, President & Treasurer, Atlas Asbestos Co., North Wales, Pa., April 28th.

Merlin W. Simon, Secretary, Sprinkmann Sons Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., April 30th.

Donald H. Spicer, President, World Bestos Corp., New Castle, Ind., April 30th.

Richard H. Jaffer, President, York Insulation Company, Inc., Hillside, N. J., May 1st.

R. G. Bennett, Roofing Manager, A. H. Bennett Co., Minneapolis, Minn., May 4th.

S. E. Josi, Director, Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Artillery House, Artillery Row, London, S. W. 1, England, May 5th.

George S. Fabel, President, Southern Asbestos Co., Charlotte, N. C., May 7th.

Robert B. Davis, General Manager, Raybestos Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., May 8th.

C. G. Dandrow, Vice President, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, New York City, May 12th.

L. M. Cassidy, Vice President, Johns-Manville Corp., New York City, May 13th.

L. T. Bennett, Vice President, A. H. Bennett Co., Minneapolis, Minn., May 14th.

H. Whittaker, Director, Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., London, England, May 14th.

A. M. Ehret, Sr., Chairman, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company, Valley Forge, Pa., May 15th.

Sumner Simpson, Chairman, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., May 17th.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of their birthdays.

BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
PROCESSED FIBRES

Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

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FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

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415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO
Annual Report

The Philip Carey Mfg. Co. reports net profits for 1948 of $3,018,277, which after providing for Preferred dividends, resulted in earnings of $3.67 per Common share; 1947 profits were $2,806,692 or $3.41 per share.

Consolidated net sales for 1948 were $45,180,477 compared to $41,567,101 for 1947, an increase of 8.7%.

Detailed figures follow:

		Year 1948
Net Sales		$45,180,477
Cost of Goods Sold, selling, general and admin. expense		39,432,529
Profit from Operations		5,747,948
Other Income Credits		
Interest, rents, royalties, etc.	27,961	
Miscellaneous	35,828	63,789
Gross Income		5,811,737
Less interest on debentures, provision for employees' pension trust, etc.		483,460
Net income before Provision for Income Taxes		5,328,277
Provision for Federal, State and Canadian Income Taxes		2,110,000
Net Income for year		3,218,277
Appropriation of Income to Increase reserve for Contingencies		200,000
Balance Transferred to Earned Surplus		$ 3,018,277

The following tabulation shows the apportionment of sales income to the company's major operating requirements:

	Amount	% of Total Income
Materials and Services	$25,128,671	55.62
Payrolls	14,545,959	32.19
Taxes	2,487,570	5.51
Dividends	1,328,123	2.94
Surplus	1,690,154	3.74
	$45,180,477	100.00

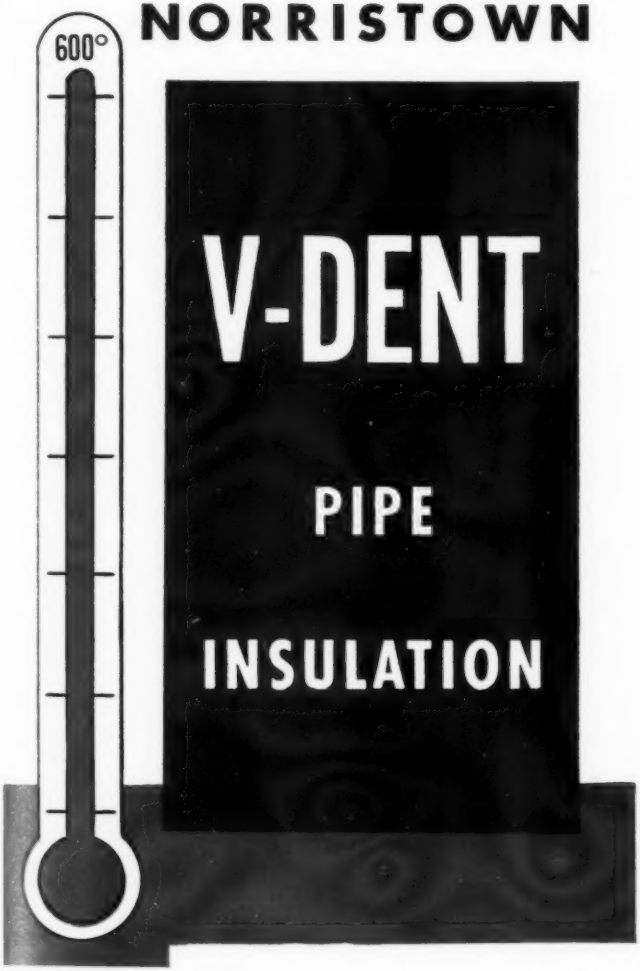
Dividends in 1948 amounted to $5.00 per share on the Preferred stock and $1.55 on the Common stock.

E. C. O'CONNOR, V. P. ASBESTOS & MAGNESIA MATERIALS CO., DIES AT AGE OF 41

E. C. O'Connor, Vice President of The Asbestos and Magnesia Materials Company, Chicago, Ill., passed away at the Passavant Hospital, Chicago, on March 3rd, at the age of 41.

Mr. O'Connor had been connected with the Company for 24 years, having been employed by them shortly after graduating from the Oak Park High School.

Mr. O'Connor was very well known in the Asbestos Industry and had a host of friends thruout the Middle West and the East, where he devoted most of his efforts to sales.


NORRISTOWN
600°
V-DENT
PIPE
INSULATION

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
Annual Report

Annual report of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., for 1948, issued under date of March 10th, shows net income of $2,563,509, or $4.08 per share, of capital stock outstanding, compared with $2,335,755 in 1947, or $3.72 per share. Net sales were $57,331,739 in 1948; $58,308,929 in 1947.

Detailed figures follows:

	Year 1948
Net sales	$57,331,739
Manufacturing cost of sales	45,362,237
Gross Profit	11,969,502
Selling, administrative and general expenses	8,309,844
Profit from Operations	3,659,658
Other income, discount, interest, dividends, sundry	574,497
Total income before taxes	4,234,155
Taxes—State and Federal	1,670,645
Net income transferred to surplus	$ 2,563,510

CREIGHTON HILL ELECTED A DIRECTOR OF BIRD AND SON

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Bird & Son, Inc., held on March 22nd at East Walpole, Mass., Creighton Hill of Boston was elected to the board of directors. Mr. Hill is personnel director of the company and also is in charge of industrial relations.

LOUIS HERSCOVITZ RESIGNS FROM THE RUBEROID CO.

Louis Herscovitz, Vice President and General Sales Manager of The Ruberoid Co. has resigned to become associated, in Chicago, with his brother in a different line of business, according to announcement by Herbert Abraham, Ruberoid President.

Mr. Herscovitz has been connected with the roofing industry since he was 16 years old. Prior to joining Ruberoid in 1926, he had been western sales manager for the H. F. Watson Co., a successful firm of asphalt roofing manufacturers at Erie, Pa., which was acquired by Ruberoid in that year. He was promoted to the position of Vice President and General Sales Manager in 1945 in recognition of his outstanding accomplishments as sales manager of the company's Western Division with headquarters in Chicago.

"Mr. Herscovitz is a man of exceptional abilities and character" said Mr. Abraham, "and I know that his many friends in the building materials trade will wish to join with his Ruberoid associates in wishing him every success in his new venture."

ASBESTOS FIBRE INDUSTRY STRIKE CONTINUES IN CANADA

Production of asbestos fibre in the southeastern section of Quebec, in what is considered the largest asbestos field in the world, is still virtually halted by an illegal strike of approximately 7,000 workers.

The strike began at midnight, February 13, and now involves four major asbestos producers: Asbestos Corporation Limited, Flintkote Mines Limited, Johnson Company, all at Thetford Mines, and Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited at Asbestos, Quebec. We understand that operations are continuing at Bell-Asbestos Mines Ltd., Thetford Mines, and Quebec Asbestos Mining Company at East Broughton

From the section of Quebec in which these mines are located comes about 65% of the world's asbestos supply. Mining officials estimate that 90% of that has been cut off by the strike.

Altho the strike has shut down processing plants in the area, plants in other parts of Canada and the United States served by this area are operating on reserves on hand.

The strike of the asbestos miners was declared illegal under the laws of Quebec Labor Minister, Antonio Barrette and certification of the union to which the workers belong has been revoked. Minister Barrette also has refused to take any action toward certifying any union as a bargaining agent until the miners return to work.

Violence has marked the strike in several instances. A Thetford company official was kidnapped and beaten by a gang of men whose identity has not yet been established. Police are holding suspects of this act, as well as others suspected of several other beatings. A private rail line belonging to one of the companies was dynamited earlier in the strike. Only minor damages resulted.

ARTICLE—Mining and Industrial Magazine

The January 1949 issue of The Mining & Industrial Magazine of Southern Africa published at National Bank Buildings, Simmonds St., P. O. Box 4371, Johannesburg, contains a short article "The Canadian Asbestos Industry" which gives some interesting facts and a photograph of the new headframe at the Jeffrey Mine of the Canadian Johns-Manville Corporation at Asbestos, P. Q. The article also includes a Generalized Flow Sheet of an Asbestos Mill.

U. R. C. A. CHANGES NAME

The United Roofing Contractors Association has changed its name to the National Roofing Contractors Association, and its official publication—United Roofer—is now "National Roofer". Headquarters are 431 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

U. S. RUBBER CO. WILL BUILD LABORATORY FOR TEXTILE RESEARCH

United States Rubber Company will build a new $250,000 laboratory for textile research and development at Winnsboro, S. C. The new building will adjoin the company's textile mill in Winnsboro, which is the largest of nine mills operated by the textile division of the company. The new laboratory will permit the consolidation of the research and development work previously carried on in Winnsboro, in Hogansville, Ga., and elsewhere, and will provide for substantial expansion of these activities.

S. H. Sherman, manager of the textile division development department, will move his headquarters from Hogansville to Winnsboro and will be in direct charge of the laboratory under the general supervision of R. C. Harrington, technical director of the textile division, New York.

Important textile developments of the company include Asbeston, heat and fire resistant fabric for ironing board covers, fire fighting suits and numerous industrial applications.

The new laboratory will provide pilot plant operations serving all the mills of the textile division. Construction at Winnsboro will start as soon as building plans are completed. It is expected that the new laboratory will be in operation in about nine months.

PARAFFINE COMPANIES EXHIBIT ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS AT HOME SHOW

The exhibit of Pabco Building Products at the National Home Show held from February 26 to March 5, in San Francisco, was most attractive.

Prominence was given in the exhibit to Asbestos-Cement Roof Shingles, (New England Colonial Type); Sidings in a variety of styles and colors, and Corrugated Sheets for garden fencing.

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO.
Dividends First Quarter

At its regular quarterly meeting held recently the Board of Directors of Philip Carey Mfg. Co. declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share on Carey 5% Preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of 40c per share on the Common stock, both dividends being payable March 31st to holders of stock of record as of the close of business March 10, 1949.

BROR DAHLBERG MADE CHAIRMAN
of Building Officials Foundation

Bror G. Dahlberg, chairman of the board of directors of the Celotex Corporation, Chicago, has been elected chairman of the board of Governors of the Building Officials Foundation. Mr. Dahlberg was also elected to the Executive Committee.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE COMPANY

Builders of

ASBESTOS CEMENT MACHINERY

Our experienced engineers and machinists offer the industry entire machines built to deliver maximum production.

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Light-weight · High-strength · Low-gauge
Asbestos Fabrics — Asbestos Tape

Textile Division

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

1230 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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AMERICAN ROOFER and SIDING CONTRACTOR
425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

ATLAS ASBESTOS CO. OF NORTH WALES
Suffers Bad Fire in Warehouse

The Quonset hut used by the Atlas Asbestos Co. of North Wales, Pa. for storage of materials and unused cartons, was badly damaged on March 30th, and an adjoining shed partly destroyed, when a fire, accidentally set by two small boys, ignited the shed and then spread to the hut. Damage to the extent of $50,000 was reported. The hut was of corrugated metal.

CAREY CANADA APPOINTS
Robert G. Rogers Sales Manager

Robert G. Rogers has been appointed Sales Manager of the Philip Carey Co., Limited (Canada). He was previously assistant sales manager of the Company and succeeds E. W. Hammarstrom, who is returning to the Cincinnati Office of the Company.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 25c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Insulating Tubular Covering. No. 2,459,688. Granted on January 18, 1949 to Cornelius A. de Vyver, Chappaqua, N. Y. Assignor to Johns-Manville. Application June 1, 1946. Serial No. 673,801.

A flexible tubular covering composed of a felted, preformed, self-sustaining, fibrous material forming a tubular layer and an enclosing and confining sheath, comprising a seamless sleeve.

Folded Fabric Gasket. No. 2,459,720. Granted on January 18, 1949, to Emil J. Poltorak, Somerville, N. J. Assignor to John-Manville. Application March 19, 1945. Serial No. 583,543. Description upon request.

Manufacturing Gaskets. No. 2,459,721. Granted on January 18, 1949 to Emil J. Poltorak, Somerville, N. J. Assignor to Johns-Manville. Application January 26, 1946. Serial No. 643,590.

That method of forming a heat and solvent resistant ring gasket which comprises forming a resilient fibrous strip gasket and wrapping a thin flexible heat and solvent resistant tape comprising tetrafluor-ethylene polymer in tightly fitting relation over all exposed surfaces of the strip as a core and sealing lapped edges of the tape to form a completely enclosing jacket for the gasket.

Asbestos Impregnated with Tin Oxide. No. 2,460,734. Granted on February 1, 1949, to Thomas D. Callinan, Pittsfield, Mass.,

assignor to General Electric Co. Application October 4, 1944. Serial No. 557,238.

The method of improving the tensile consisting of 30 to 70 parts asbestos and 20 to 30 parts of clay, which consists in impregnating said paper with an aqueous solution of alpha stannic oxide and heating the impregnated paper to about 60 to 700° C. to convert the alpha oxide to the beta form of the oxide.

Method and Apparatus for Cleaning Asbestos. No. 2,460,938. Granted on February 8th, 1949 to Frank J. Koehne, Martinsville, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville. Application August 5, 1944. Serial No. 548,295.

The method of treating asbestos fibres to separate coarse and fine impurities adhering thereto comprising, introducing the fibres to be cleaned into an upwardly spiralling vortex of gaseous fluid, maintaining a high volume ratio of gas to fibres, to provide a thin suspension of fibres maintaining a high ratio of rotational movement in relation to gravitational movement of fibres whereby to develop a path of fibre travel of such length that the fibres are combed into longitudinal alignment with the rotational direction of their movement, periodically deflecting the rotational gas flow inwardly at spaced points adjacent the periphery of the vortex thereby developing components of gas movement which are transverse to the direction of fibre rotation and causing flexing and bending of the fibres whereby to loosen and scour impurities from the fibre surfaces and finally separating the clean fibres from heavy granular impurities and from light dust impurities by removing the fibres peripherally from the vortex while entraining the dust in the upwardly moving gas and removing heavy impurities by gravitational settling.

Friction Element. No. 2,461,508. Granted on February 15, 1949 to Mortimer T. Harvey, South Orange, N. J., assignor to Harvel Research Corp. Application February 12, 1948. Serial No. 7990.

A friction element comprising asbestos, a binder, a mass of discrete particles being in the size range with at least 90% by weight of said mass which will pass a 20 mesh screen and at least 95% by weight of said mass passing said screen will be retained on a 200 mesh screen. Further description upon request.

Gasket Centering Device. No. 2,462,762.. Granted on February 22, 1949 to William T. Nardin, Moorestown, N. J. Assignor to U. S. Gasket Co., Camden, N. J. Application October 19, 1944. Serial No. 559,455.

A centering ring for receiving and retaining gaskets comprising a flat ring portion of a collar extending vertically from only one face of said flat ring portion at the inner periphery thereof, said collar portion having a channel parallel to said periphery and being dimensioned and contoured to receive and retain a gasket at its inner face.

Friction Element. No. 2,464,632. Granted on March 15th, 1949, to Robert B. Bennett, Detroit, and Ray E. Spokes, Ann Arbor, Mich., assignors to American Brake Shoe Co. Application January 4, 1945. Serial No. 571,276. Description upon request.

BOOK LIST

The Asbestos Factbook, 16 pages. Information in compact form on origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c per copy.

Asbestos Mining Methods. By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages. 25c per copy.

Milling Asbestos. By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint) 16 pages. Companion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in every Asbestos Library, 25c per copy.

Recovery of Raw Asbestos. By Roland Starkey. (Reprint) 6 pages. Supplement to Milling Asbestos. 25c per copy.

Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification. Including latest Quebec Testing Method. January 1, 1949 Edition. 4 pages. 25c per copy.

Processing Asbestos Fibres. 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy

Tests for Cotton Content. 4 pages (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. 10c per copy.

Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe. (Reprint) 20c each

Twelve Estimating Tables, with Chart. Convenient in figuring flange fittings and other areas. $1.00 per set.

Manual of Unit Prices (for figuring pipe covering and blocks) 35c per copy postpaid.

Asbestos: A Magic Mineral, by Lilian Holmes Strack. Written for school children but should be in every Asbestos library. $1.00 per copy.

Asbestos—The Silk of the Mineral Kingdom, by Oliver Bowles. 40 pages about asbestos, from mine to finished product, in plain language, illustrated, 25c a copy.

Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa. Postage stamps acceptable for amounts less than $1.00.

WILL EXCHANGE

5 tons of 4T, 7D or 7M asbestos fibre for equal quantity 3T at current market prices. Write Box No. 4G-W, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶ One of our readers (a quite prominent one) writes us that our March issue was the best he has seen. We appreciate the comment; an encouragement to do our best and then some—in future.

¶ The Canadian Miners' strike is creating much uneasiness among many of the smaller manufacturing firms whose stocks are not large enough to carry them very long. Read the uptodate news on it on page 45. At the time of going to press there is no indication of a settlement, we are sorry to say.

¶ The short article on page 52 of our March 1949 issue, "Uses of Asbestos Paper" may have implied that asbestos paper per se can be used as an insulation material. No such inference was intended. Asbestos Paper itself has practically no value as an insulating material, but made up in various forms such as aircell, sponge felt, etc., is so used.

¶ We feel sure all readers will enjoy the article by Mr. George Ritter on page 4—Asbestos Roof Shingles, Stepchild of the Industry. We have been asking Mr. Ritter to write an article for us for a long time—this one was well worth waiting for.

¶ From U. S. Mineral Trade Notes recently published we note that Hungary imported 171 tons of asbestos in 1946 and 382 tons in 1947—metric tons.

¶ An item in "Men's Reporter News" states that asbestos is among the fabrics used to make men's ties! Might be useful if cigarette ashes are spilled.

¶ Asbestos-Cement Corrugated Sheathing has received a lot of publicity lately as decorative material on buildings, etc. The latest is its use as a roof for a church. The church, however is a "pre-engineered" one, of very simple construction with structural steel arches. But no reason why Corrugated could not be used effectively on the steep roof of any church.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of April 10, 1949

Canada—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine	
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$960.00 to	$1,050 00
Group No. 2 Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry	400.00 to	550 00
Group No. 3 (Spinning Fibre)	232.00 to	425 00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	95.50 to	141 00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	78.50 to	88 00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)		58 00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	28.00 to	52 00

Vermont—

Per Ton of 2000 lbs. f.o.b. Hyde Park or Morrisville, Vt.		
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	$111.50 to	$124 00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	79.00 to	96 50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)		59 00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	28.50 to	52.50

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee as to their correctness).

		March 1949		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork (Com.)	np	44¼	46½	46¼
Armstrong Cork (Pfd.)	np	96½	99½	97
Armstrong Cork (Conv. Pfd.)	np	107	109½	108½
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	23	24½	24
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
Celotex (Com.)	np	18½	23	22⅞
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	16¾	18¼	17⅞
Certainteed (Com.)	1	11¼	12⅝	12⅝
Flintkote (Com.)	np	25⅛	27⅞	27⅜
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	98½	100½	100½
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	36¾	38¼	38
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	107	111	109¼
Paraffine (Com.)	np	16¾	18	17¾
Paraffine (Pfd.)	100	102½	104	104
Ray-Man (Com.)	np	26¼	28½	27⅞
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	49	53	50½
Thermoid (Com.)	1	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	35	36¾	36¾
Union Asb. & Rub. (Com.)	5	10⅞	12½	12½
United Asbestos (Com.)	1	53c	$1.05	79c
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	98¾	101½	101
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	177¼	181½	181½
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	38⅛	41	40¾
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	125	129¾	126

RESEARCH

Atom bombs . . . radar messages to the moon . . . magnetized ink . . . "flocked" rugs . . . pants that never wrinkle or shine . . . these are just a few of the new products of American research.

Research is now the country's fifth biggest industry, costing more than a billion dollars a year and producing more revolutions per minute than you'd think possible.

At the Raybestos-Manhattan plants research has been a major project for more than 50 years. Today, R/M research is expanding the uses of asbestos and asbestos textiles more rapidly than ever before.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Asbestos Textile Division • Manheim, Pa.

Factories: Manheim, Pa.; No. Charleston, S. C.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., Manufacturers of Asbestos Textiles Packings • Mechanical Rubber Products • Abrasive and Diamond Wheels Brake Linings • Brake Blocks • Clutch Facings • Fan Belts • Radiator Hose Rubber Covered Equipment • Powdered Metal Products • Bowling Balls

SOUTHERN ASBESTOS

TAPE

Southern Listing Tapes are flame proof. Flexible, uniform weave, width and thickness assures superior service and insulation. High tensile strength insures efficient application.

Two types—Ferrous for general insulating purposes and Non Ferrous where a material with very low iron content is essential. Write for illustrated Folder No. 1008.

Over 25 years of specialized experience in Asbestos Textiles and Textile Products is at your service at Southern Asbestos. Our technical and production facilities are available to help you improve old and develop new uses for asbestos fibre and textiles.

A COMPLETE LINE OF ASBESTOS TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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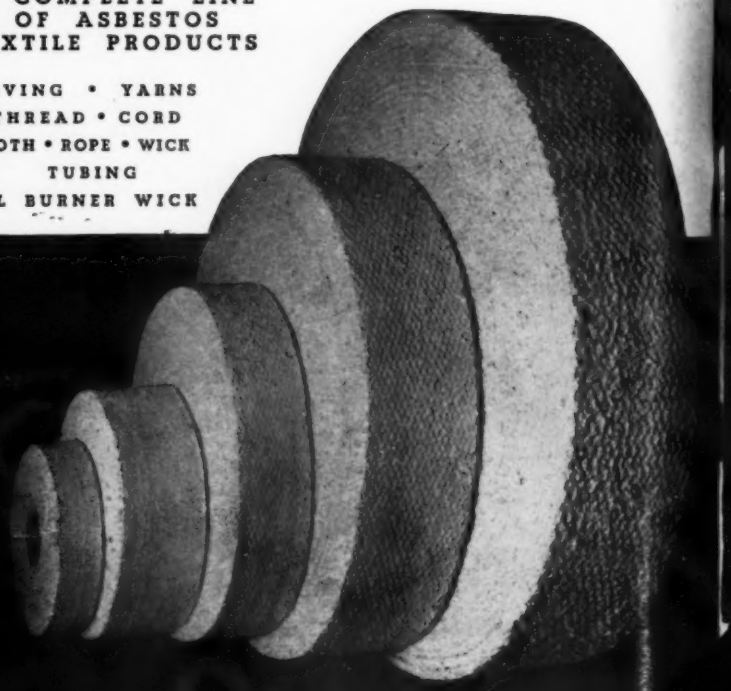
THREAD • CORD
CLOTH • ROPE • WICK
TUBING
OIL BURNER WICK



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